

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K R GANESH I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

16 28 hrs

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[SHRI S A KADER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) I beg to move*

'That the Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration'

This Bill was introduced during the last session. It is a very simple Bill. I hope therefore, there is no need to have any controversy over it. Originally this was enacted by Parliament in 1962. As members are aware the main purpose of this organisation is to plan, promote and finance co-operative organisations in the States and encourage processing and marketing activities and storage

in the co-operative sector. Unfortunately when it was enacted, entry 33 of the Concurrent List was not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir and, therefore, Jammu and Kashmir was not included at the time in the Bill. The only point relevant to the Bill is that Jammu and Kashmir is proposed to be included so that the Corporation which is helping the other States can also be in a position to help Jammu and Kashmir in regard to its development.

As is well known, Jammu and Kashmir is very important for horticulture.

It is very necessary that there should be sound marketing organisations formed on co-operative lines, that there should be processing societies also if they can come up and if this law is made applicable, the Government of India, through the National Co-operative Development Corporation will be in a position to give very substantial assistance to the State Government. The State Government itself has been pressing very strongly for the last few years that this law should be made applicable to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Therefore the Government of India has accepted this suggestion. Moreover on merits also, it was very desirable that this should be done, and therefore I hope that without any controversy I will get the unanimous support of the House to get the Bill passed.

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That the Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration"

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) Mr Chairman, Sir I have nothing to oppose. It is a natural thing that this should be passed. But the point is, when drought, famine and

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

food scarcity are reigning high in our country, we want to know naturally what role this National Co-operative Development Corporation will play in really helping the country regarding the food distribution and saving the producer and the consumer. There, I think we find no specific role. The hoarders and the black-marketeers are reigning high. Only the Government machinery is almost tied to the chariot of these profitters and blackmarketeers who are crushing our people. The Government is simply creating an illusion. So, think this thing should not go on. The Government should be serious about this and really have control over the production and distribution and afford a proper price to the consumers as also to the producers. That is the main thing which I urge before the Minister and would like to have elucidation upon.

With these few words, I support this measure.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill whereby it is proposed to extend the NCDC Act to Jammu and Kashmir. I think it is the same as in the case of other States where such Acts coming under entry 33 of the Constitution have been extended. It will promote agricultural and horticultural co-operative societies which will be of immense benefit to our poor brethren of Jammu and Kashmir particularly the growers and labourers in the field who have long been exploited by unscrupulous middle classes.

The principle of co-operation is that the advantage of modern development in various fields of production and distribution which accrues to persons or groups of persons who own huge funds and have considerable resources, should accrue to the common men as well. They may have a machinery whereby they may pool their resources and attract outside capital and achieve the same objectives through

a democratically organised institution. This organisation should function on the basis of equality, the fundamental objective being the elimination of exploitation by unscrupulous middlemen.

It is a pity that our country, wedded to socialism and democracy, has not fully realised the potentialities and the socialist content of this sector of our economy. Now this realisation is dawning, but very gradually. Had this realisation dawned earlier, the present crisis in the public distribution system to which my hon. friend has referred would not have arisen at all. In the wake of nationalisations and takeovers, we could not find a proper distribution system. It is universally recognised now that the consumers' co-operatives are the best forms and channels of public distribution system. Now, unfortunately, during the past, there have been reservations and prejudices in various quarters, and therefore, full reliance could not be put on the institutions, and they were allowed to drift in a meandering course with the passage of time. The Government, the co-operators and the public men are responsible for this serious lapse.

In the last 25 years, Government had changed its policies too often, and this being a State subject, State Governments have been reluctant to release their soul-killing iron-grip on the movement. Cooperators have not put heart and soul into the work because of this and public men by and large have ignored it.

My friend referred to something about the progress registered by the NCDC. I have gone through the report which was circulated. I shall quote a few figures. There is no doubt that the movement has immense capabilities and the NCDC had also contributed its mite in furthering the objective. The total marketing of agricultural products by the cooperative bodies in 1960-61 was of the order of Rs. 175 crores. By 1971-72, with-

[Shri Nawal Krishore Sinha]
in ten years, it is 649 crores. It has gone up by four times. The storage capacity in the cooperative sector was 8 lakh tonnes in 1960-61. In 1970-71, it is 32 lakh tonnes. The supply of agricultural production requisite, fertilisers etc by cooperatives was of the order of Rs 323 crores in 1960-61 and it has gone up to Rs 249 crores in 1971-72. The cooperative sector is now producing 33.8 per cent of the country's sugar production. In 1960-61, it was only 14 per cent. Therefore it cannot be said that the NCDC has not registered progress or has not contributed its mite. If some more efforts had been put in the NCDC could have done more. I for one would like the NCDC to be strengthened and given wider area of work, more funds and more freedom. It may register further progress during the coming years.

Sur, an old Act was amended in 1956 to give birth to the present NCDC Act. I am afraid we have gone much ahead and the present Act itself requires a good deal of amendment. The entire amount has to be re-explored and re-examined. The hon. Minister will forgive my saying so. It does not look like a non-official organisation at all. You cannot expect the officials to go very far. They have gone a good length of distance. It is necessary now that it should be non-officialised. The Minister is the Chairman but he should head a bunch of civil servants in NCDC. He should head a non-official body of co-operators. They should head our committees. Then above of course, the co-operators will have any future. I am sure Mr. Shinde will not dispute this.

The Minister is fully aware that whenever in the States we say, 'make the movement non-official' the officers and the Minister in the State Government tell us 'go and tell your Ministers at the Centre'. The whole picture of the NCDC, an army of officers here at the helm creates a very unhealthy example so far as the States are concerned. This is re-

commendation of the Venkatapiah Committee.

That Committee was appointed to review the working of the NCDC and to examine the need for its continuance.

I am sure the recommendations are under the consideration of Government and they will sooner than later make up their mind about it. This committee also recommended that there should be sufficient funds and non-lapsable grants provided by the Central Government and the corporation should be allowed to have access to them. They should be allowed to draw from sources like market borrowings, national industrial credit, long term operations fund of the Reserve Bank of India and the sources of international financing agencies. The committee has also recommended that the NCDC should be enabled to have its own funds adequate to meet its growing requirements. I would like to know what steps have been taken to implement these recommendations.

The committee *inter alia* recommended the continuation of the NCDC on the ground that it will extend effective facilities in the cooperative sphere for supporting the rising tempo of agricultural production in areas specially suited, particularly in SFDA and MFAL project areas. The NCDC could help promote cooperative institutions in the field of dairy, poultry and fishery programmes for the benefit of the vulnerable sections of the rural community. It was also suggested by the committee, to design and promote special cooperative programmes for the tribals. I would like to know from the minister what progress has been made in that direction.

Presently there is too much reliance on State Governments. There are schemes which State Cooperative Marketing Federations prepare but NCDC cannot advance any funds unless they are forwarded by the State Governments. All State Governments

are not sympathetic to the cooperative movement. Some of them are definitely inimical. Suppose these schemes prepared by the State Marketing Unions and Federations fail to receive support of the State Governments or they are lukewarm in supporting them, what happens to those organisations? I have personal experience of this kind of thing. If the Minister for Cooperation has no sympathy for this movement, he would not like the movement to expand in the State. Mr. Shinde should tell us how he is trying to meet it. In some States, the portfolio of co-operation is given only to dissident ministers. This should not be done. I am afraid Mr. Shinde cannot do much about it. This is morally wrong and cannot be politically right.

Where real intervention by the State Governments is necessary, they are conspicuous by inaction. There are audit reports and inspection notes, but I have not found many State Government taking interest in follow-up actions on these audit reports and inspection notes. This should be the principal work of the State Government so far as co-operatives are concerned for the present. I visualise a day when cooperatives will have their own audit commissions and their own arrangements for inspection, not relying on the State Government or any other government agency for that. Having watched it for three decades, I have reached the unhappy conclusion that even these powers should be taken away from them because they are not being utilised.

The buy-laws of the primary cooperative societies known as vyapar mandal sahyog samitis in my State are an example of how the basic idea of this movement has been thrown to the four winds. The manager, a non gazetted employee, is everything. The non-official Chairman only presides over the meetings called by the manager. He or the committee have no powers. The non-gazetted employee has all the

powers in the primary marketing societies. How do you expect the primary marketing societies, about which in the Ministers' Conference in 1970, high expectations were held out, to function under these circumstances? This bye-law of the Vyapar Mandal Sahyog Samiti is a standing disgrace to the movement. I think the same situation prevails in some other States. I would like to see how Shri Shinde meets this kind of situation.

Coming to funds, they are given Rs. 20,000 for the construction of godowns. They have godowns, office and manager. But where is the margin money and capital? We have over 200 such units in Bihar and they have no capital; they have no money with which they can work. They cannot take advantage of the concessional rate offered by the Reserve Bank. At the block level, not to speak of the panchayat level, no arrangement has been made for capital. There are some co-operative rice mills in Bihar which have no capital to buy paddy. Yet, these rice mills are being treated like any private establishment. They have to pay the prohibitive electricity rates and levies which the private trader has to pay. The co-operative organisations cannot manipulate accounts or maintain double accounts. When this is the attitude of the Government towards co-operative organisations, I do not know how this movement can prosper in the face of lack of sympathy on the part of the Government. Since Shri Shinde is an ardent supporter of the co-operative movement, let me see how he tries to solve the basic deficiencies of this sector. With these words, I commend the Bill.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) :
सभापति महोदय, यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है क्योंकि जिम उद्देश्य ने यह हाउस में रखा गया है वह उद्देश्य सही है और उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन घाज देस में

[श्री कमल मिश्र अधुकर]

स्थिति क्या है ? उस के विषय में माननीय सदस्य जो अभी मुझ से पहले बोले हैं उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि यद्यपि कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट हिन्दुस्तान में और तेजी से बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, उस के कार्यक्षेत्र का और विस्तार होना चाहिए, मगर स्थिति उस के विपरीत है । सफलताओं के विषय में माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ कहा है । लेकिन वह सफलताएँ पूरे देश के परिपृष्ठ में जितनी होनी चाहिए उस को देखने हुए वह बिलकुल नगण्य हैं । उम दृष्टि से उस में जो खामिया हैं उन को दूर नहीं किया जायगा तो मही माने में कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज आगे बढ़ नहीं सकेंगी । गावों में देखने में आता है कि फेक कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनी हुई हैं जाली, बेनामी बनी हुई है । एक उस का मेकेंटरी बन गया उस ने पूरा पैसा ले लिया । मेम्बर नहीं गए, मेम्बरों का पैसा नहीं मिला और उम ढग में वह तमाम काम जालमाजी में होता है । उस में अफमरो का भी हाथ होता है । घूमखोरी चलती है । उम के जरिए से जो कर्ज मिलना चाहिए गरीबों का और किसानों का जिन का कर्ज की आवश्यकता पड़ती है उन को कर्ज नहीं मिलता । उल्टे कर्ज उन लोगों को मिलता है जो उन बैंकों से कर्ज लेकर अपनी महाजनी चलाते हैं । दरअसल एक नये किस्म की महाजनी वहाँ गावों में पैदा हो गई है । अगर ऐसे ही जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी हुआ तो भगवान बना करे, उन का पता नहीं क्या हाल होगा ? मही माने में जो खेत मजदूर हैं जा छाटे किसान हैं उन लोगों को कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से अधिक महयोग मिले इस के विषय में जरूरत विश्वास की है । माननीय सदस्य ने कहा भी है कि पूरे बिल को फिर से देखना चाहिए और उस के ऊपर सोचना चाहिए कि देश की आवश्यकता जो है, समाजवाद की हम ने घोषणा की है तो जितनी देश की आवश्यकता है कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज

को आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में उतना उसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और जो उम के अंदर खामिया हैं, कमिया हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि जो छोटे छोटे मजदूर लोग हैं उन मजदूरों की सोसाइटी बना कर उन की काम मिले, उन को कर्ज मिले, इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । उन लोगों को बहुत तरह की कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं । जो सोसाइटीज भी आज कहीं काम करती हैं उनको भी बैंकों से रुपया लेने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है । बार बार जाना पड़ता है घूस देना पड़ता है इसलिए इम बात को जरूरत है कि इम में सुधार किया जाय । फइस की बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही है वह सही कही है कि आज देश में कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को जितना कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जितना उन के लिए फइस का एलाकेशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है और जो कर्ज मिलने के बारे में हमारे भूतपूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है वह सही है कि फइस का अभाव में सोसाइटीज के काम बहुत धीमी गति में होते हैं । मान लीजिए कि बीज लेना है, समय पर बीज मिलने के लिए कर्ज मिलना चाहिए । कर्ज मिला विलम्ब में बीज मिला विलम्ब में खेती हुई विलम्ब से इम तरह सारे काम विलम्ब में हो गए । तो इम ढग से गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा होती हैं और इन गड़बड़ियों को दूर नहीं किया जाता है तो मही मानो कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में जिन कोऑपरेटिव की भावना से बराबरी की भावना से काम होना चाहिए, उम की पूर्ति नहीं होती है ।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि विभिन्न इनाकों में जो काम होते हैं वह सीमित दायरे में होते हैं । उन का दायरा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए । जीवन के तमाम क्षेत्रों में जहाँ प्रोड्यूसर और कन्स्यूमर का सवाल है उन तमाम क्षेत्रों में कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज

के जरिए काम का संचालन होना चाहिए। अभी जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में गड़बड़ियां होती हैं वह बहुत हद तक इस से दूर हो सकती हैं। गाबो में देखा जाय तो कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज अगर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में टंग बन जाये तो उन के जगिए से राशन की दुकानों में राशन मिलता, चीनी मिलता या दूसरे सामानों का मिलना मिटानत संभव है, लेकिन व्यवहारत संभव नहीं है क्योंकि बहुत सारे अभाव हैं और उन अभावों के रहते हुए ठीक ढंग में काम नहीं होता है।

मै श्रीनगर दा तीन बार गया हूँ और जम्मू और काश्मीर में घूमा भी हूँ। वहां स्थिति यह है कि एक तो मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं और बाकी लोग बहुत ही गरीब हैं। इस बिल को वहां एक्स्टेंड करने के बाद यदि ठीक ढंग में काम हो तो उन गरीबों की स्थिति उम में कुछ सुधर सकती है। लेकिन जो अभावका है वह यह कि जो कानून आप के बनते हैं वह कागज के पन्ना पर रह जाते हैं। उन के ऊपर अमल नहीं होता है। वहां आप फेल कर जाते हैं और बहुत सारे मामलों में आप की फेल्योर इसी कारण हुई है। इसलिए मैं कृष्णा मंत्री महोदय से कि ऐसी कोशिश कीजिए कि एक तरफ जहां सोसाइटीज का विस्तार हो, जहां उन के फंड्स की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जाय, वहां उन के कार्य-संचालन की विधि में भी ऐसे सुधार होने चाहिए, जिन के जरिए कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज कुछ लोगों की महाजनी कुजी बन कर न रह जाय, बल्कि सही माने में कोओपरेटिव की भावना उम में बढ़े और जो समाजवादी मध्य आपने घोषित किया है उम ही तरफ बढ़ने में एक स्टेप आगे हम उठा सकते हैं ता हमें प्रमत्तता होगी। उदाहरणस्वरूप केरल में एक स्कूटर कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनी इजीनियर लोगों की। वह स्कूटर फैक्ट्री कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी के जरिए बनी और वहां स्कूटर तैयार होने जा रहे हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य

ने व्यापार मंडल की बात कही है। यह बात सही है कि व्यापार मंडल ने कुछ अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन उस के भवन का सवाल, स्टोर का सवाल, उस के फंड्स का सवाल, ये सारे के सारे सवाल व्यापार मंडल के ज्यों के त्यों पड़े हुए हैं जिन का नतीजा यह है कि कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है।

हमारे पूर्व बक्ता ने यह भी कहा है कि कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में जो मुख्य लोग हैं वह आई ए एस और आई सी एस आफिसर लोग हैं जिन की अफसरशाही चलती है। नतीजा क्या होता है कि अफसर लोग कोओपरेटिव की भावना के प्रतिकूल चलते हैं। वे कमिटेड लोग नहीं हैं उन का उद्देश्य नहीं है उम ढंग से। इसलिए जो हम लक्ष्य पूरा करना चाहते हैं वह पूरा नहीं होता है।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि आप यह अच्छा बिल लाए हैं और इस बिल से हम आशा करते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता को लाभ मिल सकेगा लेकिन वहां फल का उद्योग है और छोटे बड़े कई काम होते हैं, उन का कारोबार होता है, इन सारे कारोबारों में छोटे छोटे लोग हैं जो गरीब मजदूर लोग हैं और जो मझोले लोग हैं उन को भी इस में सहूलियत मिल सके यह देखने की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक प्रकार में वहां इस्लीमट हो सके तभी आप का यह उद्देश्य पूरा होगा। इसलिए न केवल आप बिल को जम्मू काश्मीर तक एक्स्टेंड कर के चुपचाप बैठ जाय बल्कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ाया जाय और उस के लिए उस के अंदर जो खामिया हैं उन को दूर किया जाय। उस के लिए पूरा देश के पैमाने पर जो कोओपरेटिव बिल आप का है उम के ऊपर नये सिरे से विचार कर के एक नया बिल आप लाइए ताकि देश में जो आवश्यकता

Bill

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

है कोऑपरेटिव मूवमट की उस की प्रति हो सके।

श्री मूलबन्ध भागा (पाली) : समापति जी, 1962 में जब श्री एस० डी० मिश्र ने इसी संसद में यह बिल पायलेट किया था और उन के बाद श्री एस० के० डे ने जो बात रखी थी, उस समय बड़ी ऊंची ऊंची बात कही गई थी। 1962 के बाद 1973 में इस बिल को पेश करते हुए मानरेबिल मिनिस्टर ने दो शब्द कहे हैं—

"It is a very innocent Bill and you must pass it."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में आप अपनी खुद की राय पहले जान लीजिये। यह जो आप का हाथी एन० जी० डी० सी० है—आप यह बतलाइये कि इस का कितना रेकारिंग एक्सपेन्डिचर है और कितना नान-रेकारिंग एक्सपेन्डिचर है। मैं इस के बारे में सब से पहले पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की राय बतलाऊंगा—

"The Committee finds it difficult to understand why even though four years have passed since the Dantwala Committee reported, a survey of weak societies has still not been completed. This only shows that the National Cooperative Development Corporation is not sufficiently alive to its responsibilities in this regard."

I do not want to read further because it will take much time.

आप की एन० सी० डी० सी० की स्थिति क्या है—इस के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी कह रही है—

"What is even more regrettable is that the Corporation does not even have the information about the quantum of financial assistance extended by it to the weak and meribund societies."

It does not have even this data!

यह एन० सी० डी० सी० क्या है, 10 वर्ष के बाद इस की क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है—

"It is in this context that the Committee have suggested reconsideration of the need for an organisation like NCDC which, as an institution, has not, to any considerable extent, succeeded in securing the objective for which it was set up."

लेकिन आप इस बात को नहीं मानते—आप ने खुद अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी है—1972-73 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में आपने लिखा है कि हम इस में कुछ चेज लाना चाहते हैं—

"The recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the Central Government on the National Cooperative Development Corporation are still under consideration."

And you want to bring changes and amendments according to that Committee's report.

आप जब चेन्ज लाना चाहते हैं—एन० सी० डी० सी० एक्ट में, तो आप की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है, आप की अपनी एक्सपट कमेटी ने आप को रिपोर्ट दी है—

That Committee has suggested certain amendments.

ये सब आप के सामने हैं—

"The Committee recommended not only continuance of NCDC but its further strengthening both organisationally and financially."

इसलिये भ्रम यह बतलाइये कि आप पूरा बिल कब लाना चाहते हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिये तो 1962 में श्री एस० डी० मिश्र और श्री एस० के० डे साहब ने भी कहा था—लेकिन आप ने क्या किया। सारा काम अपनी

मशीनरी के हाथ में दे दिया, कितनी घन-राशि की गड़बड़ी हुई है। अगर कोई कानून पास करते हैं तो उस का उद्देश्य यह होता है कि देश को लाभ होगा, देश ऊंचा उठेगा, लेकिन उस की क्या हालत हुई—खुद आप की किताबें बतलाती हैं।

आप की एनुअल रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि बहुत जल्दी बिल लायेंगे—

This is the Annual Report of NCDC. I will read out only some portions:

"The Committee has recommended, among others, certain amendments to the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962."

10 साल के बाद आप एक अमेण्डमेंट ले आये। डिपार्टमेंट में बैठे बैठे क्या आया कि चलो जम्मू-काश्मीर का अमेण्डमेंट दे दो—

It is also said in that Report:

"These amendments, along with certain amendments suggested by the Corporation earlier and various other recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government of India."

आज गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया 1973 में एक अमेण्डमेंट ले कर आई है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में दसको बढ़ा दो। एन० सी० डी० सी० को क्या हालत है? एक सफेद हाथी बना हुआ है। मैंने अभी आप से पूछा है कि इस का रेकारिंग और नान-रेकारिंग एक्सपेरिमेंट क्या है, कितना रकम आप का डूब गया है—

कितना पैसा टैक्स में इकट्ठा कर के आप को देते हैं और इस तरह की हालत है—

17 hrs.

That I will let you know by the reports. These are not my documents; these are your documents.

Public Accounts Committee report 1971-72:

"The Committee can hardly be satisfied with the progress made by the co-operative marketing societies in enlisting members. While the Government's share capital contribution has risen from Rs. 9 64 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 15.75 crores in 1967-68 recording an increase of 2361 per cent, the paid up share capital of members has risen from Rs. 1.57 crores to Rs. 7.98 crores only during the corresponding period accounting for an increase of 409 per cent. It is thus obvious that the members share capital consistently lagged far behind the contribution of the Government which phenomenon needs to be arrested if the co-operative movement is to be a success. The Committee would therefore suggest that concerted measures should be taken to increase the members share in the capital structure of the societies to at least match the contribution of the Government failing which the Committee question the purpose and necessity of their existence"

इतने साल के बाद यह आप का कन्ट्री-ब्यूशन है—इस रिपोर्ट में और भी ज्यादा लिखा है.....

श्री सरबू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सारे पैसा खा गये तो खा गये।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : आप देखो तो सही कि क्या खा गये। कभी कभी मौका आता है, इसलिये शिण्डे साहब के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। को-ऑपरेटिव का बड़ा अच्छा धन्धा है, कई चोर-डाकू घा गये हैं और कितनी पंजी उम में खत्म हो गई है।

"The Committee are disturbed to find that vested interests are subverting the working of co-operatives in the country. These interests have managed to perpetuate themselves in office and corner "the lion's share" of the societies"

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

services "for self, friends and relatives" A host of devices have been employed by them such as "restriction on admission of fresh members", "avoiding general body meetings", "manipulating elections", "employing near relations in the paid services of co-operatives", "granting liberal loans to friends and relatives", not recovering these loans etc "

"The scope for self-arrangement and personal enrichment should be very vast indeed considering that the National Co-operative Development Corporation alone has extended assistance aggregating Rs 90 crores to co-operatives till the end of 1967-68 "

Then, it says

"As early as 1965, the Mirdha Committee had investigated this problem and reported on the measures necessary to eliminate the vested interests "

पाच लाइन का एक बिल श्री एम० डी० मिश्र और श्री एम० के० डे ने बना दिया और 12 साल तक उसे लेकर आप की सरकार बैठी रही । आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने एक ऐसा बिल बनाया— anybody can be nominated, anybody can be removed

At what time?

सभापति जी यदि आप बिल पढ़ेंगे तो आप को भी आनन्द आयेगा । हम लोग कितने धाड़ज हो गये है । हम पुराने लोगो की तुलना में कितना आगे बढ़ गये है, यह जान कर खुशी होगी ।

मैं एक दो संकशन पढ़ना चाहता हूँ । संकशन 6 में कहा गया है

"The Central Government may at any time remove from office any Member other than an *ex-officio* Member of the Corporation

इस में कहा गया है कि रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स को पार्लियामेंट के टेबल पर रखा जायेगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स बनाये गये थे, वे किस संकशन के अधीन बनाये गये थे और उन को कब टेबल पर रखा गया था ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप का कितना रुपया को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज में चला गया है । आप की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि करोडो रुपये ओवरड्यू है । लेकिन किमी को फिर ही नहीं है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I do not know how all these points come now in the discussion

SHRI M C DAGA National Co-operative Development Corporation's Chairman is Mr F A Ahmed and its Vice Chairman is Mr Shinde This is your own report which I have read out for 1972-73

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Overdues of cooperative movement in India has nothing to do with this Your points are irrelevant

SHRI M C DAGA This is financed by you

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE This is from the Department of Co-operation That shows overdues of the cooperative societies all over the country It has nothing to do with the funds advanced by the NCDC

SHRI M C DAGA It does There is the Report of the P A C which I mentioned already

एन० सी० डी० सी० स्टेट्स को हैल्प दे रही है । आप ने जो स्टेट्स को हैल्प दी है, वह एन० डी० सी० दे रही है या कोई और? उस हैल्प के आधार पर कहा गया है कि सोमाइटीज पर इतना ओवरड्यू है ।

There are Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Credit Societies which I mentioned They should be financed. This is the time of the Bill. The position is indicated in Statements No. 2 and No 3 for the country as a whole. What is the position about overdues? It increased from Rs. 215 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 274 crores in 1970-71

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: NCDC is different. Can you tell me whether NCDC has advanced any money to Central Cooperative Banks? If you can give, then you can proceed on that basis. . .

SHRI M C DAGA: It has advanced loans to all the States. Loans are there

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: It shows ignorance on the basis of your arguments

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन के एकाउंट्स की जो ऑडिट रिपोर्ट है, उस के आधार पर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE They have surveyed the co-operative movement in the whole of India

श्री मूलबन्ध डांगा : मैंने स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है कि एन० सी० डी० सी० ने स्टेट्स को कितना रुपया दिया है और उस में से कितना रीकवर हो गया है । यह रुपया सोसायटियों की सख्या बढ़ाने के लिए दिया गया है, लेकिन उन की सख्या बहुत कम हो गई है—वह 1962 में 2,12,000 थी, जब कि 1972 में वह घटकर 1,58,782 हो गई । आखिर इस कानून का परपज क्या था ? श्यामधर बाबू और श्री एम० के० डे ने बताया था कि इस से देश के काश्तकार को पैसा मिलेगा, हर एक काश्तकार को सब साधन उपलब्ध होंगे । दस साल के

बाद आप के रुपये का क्या हुआ ? आप कहते हैं कि इस बिल में इस बात का क्या सम्बन्ध है ।

एन० सी० डी० सी० का आव्रजेक्ट यह था कि को-ऑपरेटिव मुवमेंट को प्राग बढ़ाया जाये और उस के जरिये काश्तकारों को फिनांस किया जाये । उस परपज को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सब-कमेटीज ने कहा है कि इस कानून में मुनासिब एमंडमेंट किये जाने चाहिए । मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसा न कर के सिर्फ यह एमंडमेंट ले कर आ गये हैं कि यह कानून जम्मू काश्मीर पर भी एप्लिकेबल होगा । इस बिल को तो पहले ही लाया जा सकता था । आप ने तो इस को सरकारी मशीनरी का हिस्सा बना लिया है । इस में चेयरमैन और मेम्बर सब नामीनेटिड है । उस में कोई इन्केशन नहीं है यह को-ऑपरेटिव मुवमेंट, लेकिन इस में कोई नान ऑफिशल आदमी नहीं है ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने किस स्टेट को कितना रुपया दिया है । राजस्थान को 3 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं । जब कि महाराष्ट्र को 180 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं । मभापति महोदय, आप भाग्यशाली हैं । लेकिन मैं इस को ब्रज नहीं करता हूँ ।

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): If he shows the same results, he will also get

MR CHAIRMAN: Maharashtra is also part of our country

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना रुपया एन० सी० डी० सी० के पास है, कितना रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया गया है और कितनी रीकवरी हो गई है । इन का जो बिल है उस में थारो बह फिर जाये और पूरे एमंडमेंट ले आए ।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

एक शिन्डे साहब यह बतला दें कि एकसन्त कमेटी की जो रोक डेसस थी वह कहां है? वह क्या उन के पास है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. member. I am not in the habit of it. He is a very valued colleague of mine. But most of what he is saying is irrelevant. There are no arrears or overdues of amounts advanced to State Governments. The NCDC operates only through the State Governments. There is no independent financing. There are no overdues. Amounts are given on the basis of projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would also like the House to appreciate the difficulty of the Chair. One hour was allotted to the Bill. Shri Daga has taken till now over 20 minutes. There are other speakers also. I would request the Minister also to cover all these points in his reply.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : वह रेकमेंडेशंस क्या हैं?

What are the recommendations? What are the suggestions? According to those suggestions and recommendations, why have amendments not been brought in the Bill itself? What is the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of NCDC? After all, you have financed all States. How much money has been given to all the States during the whole period?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted was one hour. We have nearly exhausted it already.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Elura): You gave 45 minutes to two speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have four more speakers. Five minutes each?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
How is it possible?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Advisory Committee has allotted the time. It is not in my power.

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान (घार) :
सभापति महोदय, जहां तक राष्ट्रीय सरकारी विकास निगम का सवाल है नाम तो बड़ा सुंदर है पर यह जो बिल लाए हैं यह केवल जम्मू और काश्मीर में उस का विस्तार ही इस बारे में लाए हैं। तो इस में तो कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकता कि भारत में जब दूसरी जगह लागू है तो जम्मू और काश्मीर भी भारत का अंग ही है, वहां भी वह लागू होना चाहिए। पहले ही इन को यह बिल जो जम्मू काश्मीर में इस का विस्तार करने का है लाना चाहिए था। लेकिन यह विलम्ब से लाए। यह अब कुछ इन में समझ आने लगी कि जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का ही अंग है और वहां वह तमाम कानून जो भारत में लागू होते हैं लागू होने चाहिए। यह बात अब इतने सालों के बाद इन की समझ में आई।

लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस कोअपरेटिव के बारे में इतना ही कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी समाप्त नहीं कर सकते। देशमें यह जो निगम कायम किया गया है वह किस उद्देश्य से किया गया यह स्पष्ट निगम के विधान में है और इन बीस सालों में यह कोअपरेटिव का काम जोकि सारे देश में फैला हुआ है, लेकिन उस में जो सफलता नहीं मिली उस का कारण यह है कि कोई भी प्रान्त ऐसा नहीं है कि जहां पर हजारों की तादाद में जो कोअपरेटिव सोसाइटीज चल रही हैं वह सुपरसीड नहीं हुई हैं, उन में घोटाला नहीं है, लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये की बरबादी नहीं है। ऐसी कोई भी स्टेट प्राप को नहीं मिलेगी जहां पर इन कोअपरेटिव के अंदर घोटाले न हुए हों। इस निगम का जो उद्देश्य था कि कोअपरेटिव के जरिए हम देश का उत्थान

करें, कोऑपरेटिव की भावना को आगे बढ़ाएँ, उस के जरिए बड़ी बड़ी उन्नत चीजों को हाथ में लें, जब हम सारे देश की को-कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर विचार करते हैं और इस निगम के कार्य के बारे में हम विचार करते हैं तो हमें एक बड़ा भारी दुख होता है। जैसा अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि इस को ऑटोनॉमस वाडी बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह भी आज तक नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से इसको एक प्योर रेप्रजेंटेटिव वाडी बनाना चाहिए वह भी नहीं हुआ। इस का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है? मैंने कई जगह देखा है कि देश में पूरे तौर से जिम प्रकार कोऑपरेटिव पर नियंत्रण करना चाहिए, उसका विकास करना चाहिए उस में बिन्कुल यह असफल रहे है। कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज आज एक राजनैतिक अड्डा बनी हुई हैं। मैं सैकड़ों और हजारों मिसालें इस तरह की दे सकता हूँ कि कोऑपरेटिव के नाम पर राजनैतिक अड्डे बना कर वहाँ पर फंड की बरबादी पूरी तरह से की जाती है।

दरअसल इस कोऑपरेटिव के अंदर रीयल स्पिरिट में अगर काम किया जाता तो आज देश में अनाज की समस्या जिस बुरी तरह में बनी है वह नहीं बनती। गवर्न-मेंट आज जिस तरह से असफल हुई लोगों को अनाज देने में वह एक दर्द भरा दृश्य हमारे सामने है। अगर यह आपका सहकारी विकास निगम सक्षम होता तो आज जो स्थिति देश में भूखमरी की है और अनाज जनता को नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है वह कभी भी नहीं होने पाती। मैं गारंटी करता हूँ दस साल जिस तरह से उन्होंने बिता दिये और इसको रीयल स्पिरिट में नहीं लिया उस के कारण आज यह स्थिति हो रही है। आज आप देहातो में जा कर देखिए जहाँ अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ जो सस्ते गन्ने की दुकानें कुछ खोली भी है जिन में महीने में दो किलो या एक किलो देते हैं, वह भी

उन सस्ते गन्ने की दुकानों में नहीं मिलता है। इन की जो मशीनरी थी वह ग्राम देने के बारे में बुरी तरह फंन हुई है। अगर कोऑपरेटिव सक्षम होती तो गांवों के स्तर पर जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज वहाँ स्थापित हैं उन के द्वारा हर गांव में अनाज और दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुओं को आसानी से सस्ते दामों में उपलब्ध करवा सकते थे।

इसलिए इस निगम को ऑटोनॉमस वाडी बनाना चाहिए और इसको रेप्रजेंटेटिव वाडी बनाना चाहिए। जैसा पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा वह जिस को चाहते हैं नामिनेट कर देते हैं। एक उदाहरण है कि जो शासन में बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने इस तरह से एक सदाव्रत खोला हुआ है जिस में हमारे देश के धन का बरी तरह से दुरुपयोग होता जा रहा है। जो रिपोर्ट आप को मिली हुई है उस के अनुसार आप एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल ले आइए जिस से तमाम कमियां दूर हो और रीयल स्पिरिट में सहकारिता की भावना में हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस देश की उन्नति कर सकें और जो ये राजनैतिक अड्डे बने हुए हैं कोऑपरेटिव के नाम पर उन पर रोक लगे। कोऑपरेटिव के सबंध में हमारा अनुभव अब तक का बहुत बुरा रहा है। कई इंडस्ट्रीज इन्होंने हाथ में ली हैं लेकिन राजनैतिक प्रभाव के कारण हम अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Though the purpose of this Bill is limited to extending the Act to Jammu and Kashmir, we can deal with the activities of the Corporation. The statement of objects and reasons says that the basic objective of this Corporation is to plan, promote cooperative principles. This is done through the State Governments. If there are setbacks or stalemates we should examine them only through the State Governments, their departments of cooperation. This is one of the organisations which had been very useful to the rural sector. They encourage ventures if the farmers or

[Shri K Suryanarayana] agricultural labourers are coming forward to set up processing units or small mills or other ventures. The other friends have mentioned about the benefits and the activities of this Corporation. If they see the *Statesman* today there is an advertisement which says the cooperatives lead wheat procurement. The main object for which the Corporation had been started in 1963 November was to promote Cooperation. In the present context of the take over of the whole sale wheat trade out of a total procurement of 42 lakhs of tonnes till July 10, 1973 the cooperatives have procured about 27 lakhs of tonnes of wheat amounting to 63 per cent of the total procurement. That is a credit for NCDC also.

Even though they have got good intentions to start agro based industries in the State level we are not getting things as we want and wish. The financial aspect is looked after through the State Governments. But the State Governments are taking a lot of time. In my own State they have sanctioned to an Agro Service Society Rs 3 lakhs to purchase machinery and establish a workshop to repair tractors, pumps etc. But it took them two years to release the money because of a lot of correspondence between State Government and NCDC. The department here wrote a letter to the cooperative department in the State 'you have no right to do so'. In the beginning they asked me to collect Rs 50,000/- from the farmers though there is no clause or condition like that. I said that they took two years. All these two years the Society had to pay interest. This is with reference to the Co-operative society in my constituency of which I am the President. The Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation agreed on the need for effective coordination at the State and district levels between Cooperatives and banks in generating agricultural credits. The Conference also decided that effective measures should be taken for relaxation of procedural constraints to

enable land development banks in the cooperative. The conference emphasised that cooperatives in various fields should be managed by professionally competent men at all levels. Even though the Prime Minister agreed to appoint experts in the Planning Commission, the State Governments are not agreeable to appoint experts who know the subjects in the industry or trade. My friend, Shri N K Sinha, was also minister in Bihar. When he was minister, he must have tried to remove all the setbacks. I want to request the Central Government and NCDC that when they give loans to the State Governments they should not only be interested in the instalments being paid regularly but in the actual implementation of the schemes for which the loan has been given, so that the agriculturists get the actual benefits. The Modern Rice Mill was constructed and Commissioned by me on behalf of one cooperative society in 1966 at a cost of Rs 33 lakhs. 90 per cent of the cost was advanced by NCDC. It is working only to 5 or 10 per cent of its capacity and the gross losses have mounted up to Rs 31 lakhs. It is a criminal charge against the State Government. Out of the 127 mills constructed by village cooperative societies in my State financed cent per cent by NCDC only 10 or 15 are working.

Now we are going to extend this Bill to Jammu and Kashmir. Now NCDC will have to help the small farmers and small cottage industries there. In my State Mr Shinde laid the foundation stone of an agricultural workshop three years ago. Only just now it is being opened after three years. This was also financed by NCDC. There is one cooperative sugar factory in my constituency which is under construction. We planned and invested Rs 260 crores in three years. It has gone up to Rs 1 crores now. It has not been completed yet. I am afraid even the interest will wipe out the share contributed by the farmers capital. This is the sad state of affairs. The State Government is not implementing the resolution pas

sed by us. This is our blue book I have no grudge against IAS officers, but they do not know - the A, B, C of machinery. Our State Government is not implementing this suggestion that only experienced officers having knowledge of machinery should be appointed. In my co-operative sugar factory which is under construction, the civil officer did not know the importance of the bolts. He asked for quotations and since they were not available in the village, he went to Vijayawada for two days. He came back with the quotations, but meanwhile there was a gale and Rs. 2000 or 3000 worth of asbestos sheets fell down and were broken. If an engineer were in charge, he would have immediately purchased the bolts. Mr. Shinde should immediately advise Mr. Sarin to remove the civil officers and appoint engineering hands in Co-operative industries.

If you look at page 103 of the Report of Department of Co-operation, 1972-73, in the entire country the volume of activity in the co-operative sector has gone, as the figures will show: 1968-69 Rs. 58 crores, 1969-70 Rs. 59 crores and 1970-71 Rs. 64 crores. But what is the position in Andhra Pradesh, where co-operative movement was in existence even before I was born? The relevant figures are: 1968-69 Rs. 23 crores, 1969-70 Rs. 16 crores, and 1970-71 Rs. 13 crores. Every year it is getting reduced. This is a sorrowful state of affairs.

We had a Minister in charge of co-operative sugar mills who had no experience of cooperative movement. He toured for one week in Maharashtra and another week in Punjab and stayed there as State guest, ostensibly for the purpose of studying the working of the co-operative movement in those States. Yet, after his return he did not implement something new. What he has learnt there?

Now there are three sectors in the field, namely, the public sector, the

co-operative sector and the private sector. Suppose a farmer wants to get some fertilizer, he will have to go to all the three sectors because his entire requirement will not be supplied by any one of the three sectors. Government should try to rectify these things. Why could they not make a beginning with producers and consumers cooperative societies in the surplus districts?

Now there are 500 rice mills in my district. How can the co-operative sector effectively compete with these mills in the private sector? Since Shri Shinde is closely associated with co-operatives, he should make a beginning with procurement in the surplus districts in the co-operative sector as Punjab and Maharashtra have done. By this policy we are not abolishing the private sector. All the three sectors can function and compete effectively. Unless something is done on these lines, the co-operative movement cannot succeed.

श्री ई० बी० बिखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। को-ऑपरेटिव के बारे में श्री तवल किशोर सिंह ने जो कहा है, वह सही है, लेकिन श्री डागा ने जो चिन्तन खींचा है, वह सही नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के बारे में कहना आसान है, कोई धावमी कुछ भी कह सकता है, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट में काम करना और सोसायटी चलाना इतना आसान काम नहीं होता है।

को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज वास्तविक डेमोक्रेटिक स्ट्रक्चर होती हैं। उन में चाहे किसी के पास एक शेयर हो और चाहे पांच दस हजार रुपये के शेयर हों, हरेक मेम्बर का एक एक ही वोट होता है। इसलिए वहाँ वास्तविक डेमोक्रेसी चलती है। हमारे देश और समाज के लिए को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के भलाबा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

[श्री ई० बी० बिखे पाटिल]

जहाँ तक एन० सी० डी० सी० का सम्बन्ध है, उस का काम ठीक तरह से चल रहा है। उस को सफेद हाथी कैसे कहा जा सकता है ? एन० सी० डी० सी० द्वारा कर्ज देने पर ही हिन्दुस्तान में प्रासेसिंग और इर्जिनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज बड़ी तेजी से को-आपरेटिव में बढ़ रही है। इस के बिना को-आपरेटिव क्षेत्र में बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल फ़िनांस कार्पोरेशन और एल० आई० सी० द्वारा को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर को जो कर्ज दिये गये हैं, उन को रीपे करने के बारे में को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर का रिकार्ड एक्सीलेट है। आई० एफ० सी० और एल० आई० सी० जायट सैक्टर को कर्जा नहीं देना चाहते क्योंकि उस की रिकवरी भी मुश्किल होती है, लेकिन वे को-आपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रीज को कर्जा देना चाहते हैं। क्योंकि रिकवरी अच्छी है।

जनसच के सदस्य हमेशा को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट का विरोध करते हैं और कहते हैं कि उस में लाखों रुपये का गोलमाल होता है। यह बात सही नहीं है। प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज वाले लोग खुद के लिए और रिटेलिवज के बिना इन्ट्रेस्ट के रुपया देते हैं और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज खलाते हैं, लेकिन को-आपरेटिवज में, जिनकी सैकड़ों और हजारों में सेम्बरशिप होती है, रिटेलिवज को कर्जा कैसे दिया जा सकता है ? इस लिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि उन में कर्जा देने और इर्लक्षण में मॉनिट्रिंग किया जाता है।

यह बात ठीक है कि नामीनेशन का तरीका गलत है और उस की वजह से को-आपरेटिवज का नाम बदनाम होता है। कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को-आपरेटिवज पर विश्वास नहीं करती हैं और उन को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती हैं। प्राप्तिव लोग तो को-आपरेटिवज का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन रीएक्शनरी लोगों की ओर से उनका विरोध

होता है। यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को-आपरेटिवज को स्ट्रेंगथ करें और विश्वास के साथ लोगो का सहयोग लें।

श्री डागा ने कहा है कि को-आपरेटिवज का नम्बर घट गया है। जहाँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को-आपरेटिवज के ऊपर भरोसा नहीं करती और गलत काम के लिये कार्यवाही नहीं होती वहाँ वे लिक्विडेशन में चली गईं और उनका नम्बर कम हो गया, लेकिन जहाँ वे अच्छी तरह से चलती हैं, वहाँ उन का नम्बर बढ़ा है। महाराष्ट्र में सूखे और अकाल के कठिन समय में को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज द्वारा दूसरे राज्यों से अनाज ला कर हर एक विलेज में राशन शाप के माध्यम से बड़े अच्छे ढंग से उन का वितरण किया गया है। सोसायटीज के पास अनाज की राशन शाप नहीं होती तो शान्ती से काम करना संभव नहीं होता, था।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह ने कहा है कि मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज को पैमा उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में बाईलाज में एम्पेड-मेंट कर सकती है।

मुझे खेद है कि जब पार्लियामेंट में को-आपरेटिवज के बारे में चर्चा होती है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से बात की जाती है तो, वे कहती हैं कि हम ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रेफर किया है। वास्तव में वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को ठीक तरह से नहीं निभाती हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि कई को-आपरेटिव मिनिस्टर पूरी दिलचस्पी ले कर काम नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर उन का विश्वास नहीं होता है।

एन० सी० डी० सी० को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो फिनांशल एसिस्टेंस देती है, उस को बढ़ाना चाहिए और एन० सी० डी० सी० को स्ट्रेंथन कराना चाहिये। इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए शॉयर कैपिटल और लोन बढ़ाना चाहिए और इस बारे में जो प्रोसीजर है, उस में भी सुधार करना चाहिए।

एनिमल ड्रमबैड़ी और डेयरी आदि ग्रामी-कल्चरल इंडस्ट्रीज को-ऑपरेटिव में बढ़ रही हैं और इस प्रकार गरीब आदमियों और रूरल एरियाज को लाभ होता है। अगर रूरल एरियाज की एकानोमी को स्ट्रेंथन करना है, तो को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को स्ट्रेंथन करना चाहिए।

हो सकता है कि को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट में कई गलतियाँ और कमियाँ हों, लेकिन उन का सुधार करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट बेकार है, उम को खत्म कर दिया जाये। आज डेमोक्रेसी और सोशलिज्म के लिए को-ऑपरेटिव के अभाव और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अगर हम को-ऑपरेटिव को नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, तो प्रॉमिब थिंकिंग के लिए सब कुछ नेशनलाइज करना पड़ेगा और सब कुछ नेशनलाइज करने से डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रह सकती और इसे हाना भी नहीं। इसलिए को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को स्ट्रेंथन करना चाहिए। इस में मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि एन० सी० डी० सी० को ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्ट्रेंथन करना चाहिए और और ज्यादा फाइनेंशियल एसिस्टेंस उस को देनी चाहिए। शिन्डे साहब को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट से बहुत फेमिलियर हैं लेकिन अकेले आदमी क्या कर सकते हैं? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी है उसके मुताबिक उस में थोड़ा सुधार होना चाहिए।

जो कोई मेम्बर महाराष्ट्र की को-ऑपरेटिव को देखना चाहते हैं हम उन के लिए इंतजाम कर सकते हैं कि वह महारष्ट्र में जा कर विलेज को-ऑपरेटिव और प्रॉमिब इंडस्ट्रीज को देखें। उन को देख कर उन्हें पता चलेगा कि को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से ही गरीब आदमियों का भला हो सकता है। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM (Thanjavur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1973. Through this Bill, the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962 is being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Jammu and Kashmir will also derive benefits from the activities of the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Sir, I need not say that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a strategic State and all attention must be paid to the economic development of the State. The activities of the National Co-operative Development Corporation should have been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, as soon as the Corporation was constituted. Though there has been inordinate delay in bringing forward this important amending legislation before this House, I welcome this Bill as it will assist the State of Jammu and Kashmir in its economic activities.

The economy of the State of Jammu and Kashmir cannot sustain merely on the tourist traffic from abroad and from inside the country. The fruits and vegetables are abundantly grown in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and for lack of processing and marketing facilities the economy of the State is in shambles. The National Co-operative Development Corpora-

[Shri S. D. Somasundram]

tion will definitely be able to play an important role in processing the fruits and vegetable grown there and in marketing them outside the State. The National Co-operative Development Corporation alone will be in a position to create storage facilities in a big way in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I have no doubt in my mind that with the assistance of the National Co-operative Development Corporation the State of Jammu and Kashmir will come to occupy a premier place in the economic map of our country.

Sir, the co-operative movement has a vital part to play in the economic development of the country as a whole. But I am sorry to say that such an important movement is seems to be in the vicious grip of certain vested interests. Every day we come across incidents of large-scale corruption and mal-practices in the co-operative societies spread all over the country. The people of the country are gradually but steadily losing faith in the co-operative movement. Unless some constructive and radical steps are taken immediately by the Government to root out corruption and malpractices from the co-operative movement, the economy of the country will receive an irretrievable setback.

I will give here another example of how the people are losing faith in the co-operative movement. In 1950-51, when the First Five Year Plan began, there were 1.8 lakhs of different kinds of co-operative societies in the country. In 1960-61 the number went up to 3.3 lakhs. But in 1970, instead of growing, the number of co-operative societies declined to 3.2 lakhs. I am sure, Sir, that the reason for this decline is too obvious for any detailed narration in the House.

Here, the National Co-operative Development Corporation has much to do. Some years ago an Expert Committee was appointed to go into the functioning of the Corporation and to

suggest methods for strengthening the organisation. I regret to say that the Committee has submitted its Report. But the Government have not yet taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the Committee for strengthening the Corporation. I wonder whether the Committee has not made any worthwhile recommendations or whether the Government have not taken any real interest to implement them expeditiously. I want to point out that in such important matters it is the duty of the Government to act expeditiously. There should not be this kind of unconscionable delay. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Shinde, to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee immediately so that the National Co-operative Development Corporation can play a vigorous and constructive role in strengthening the co-operative movement in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you and to the hon. members, particularly the last three hon. members who made very constructive suggestions; the hon. members went into the subject matter of NCDC and its background and functioning.

This Bill is a very limited Bill. In fact, as I said earlier, this Bill extends the scope of the original Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Naturally, hon. members took advantage of this opportunity to make some suggestions, to bring to our notice some of the shortcomings of the co-operative movement and also to criticise it—sometimes harshly.

My hon. friend, Mr. Daga, is a valued colleague of ours, but I think that his understanding of NCDC was not very much informed. The criticism which he levelled on the floor of the House was not at all justified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems members make their observations and then they are not here to hear the reply.

In that case, the Minister would be quite justified to ignore those points and answer the points raised by members who are here.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am thankful to you. My only difficulty is that this is a very important organization of the Government of India. Some criticism has gone on record and, therefore, I would like to meet some of those points.

I will not take much time of the House. Probably in 10-12 minutes I will finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not restricting your time. I would like that members who made their points are here to hear what the Minister has got to say.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the outset, I would like to tell him that like many of our sectors, whether public sector or other sectors, the co-operative sector also, I am not prepared to say has no faults. I am not prepared to say that it has no weaknesses. I am not prepared to say that everything there is all right. But take the size of our country into consideration or the poverty of our people. I think in this country the cooperative is the only type of organization which is perhaps most pre-eminently suited for bringing the poorer sections of the society together and try by self-effort to improve their lot. What is the rationale of the co-operative movement? Basically, the Government of India look upon it as essentially a non-official movement by the people with the initiative of the people and without interference by the Government of India. In some States, sometimes the State Governments are inclined to interfere with the co-operative movement, but we do not approve of it. So, essentially, it is basically a voluntary movement of the people and in a country where millions of small farmers are there, millions of urban employees in the industrial concerns are there and millions of fixed

income group people are there, I think if they combine in a co-operative way for some common purpose or common cause, it is possible to ameliorate their lot and improve their conditions in specified areas.

Take the recent example of the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. I do not know how many members are aware of the fact as to what a tremendous amount of contribution has been made by the co-operatives in procurement. Shortcomings in the procurement are well-known and it can be a separate subject for discussion. But 63 per cent of the total procurement of wheat in the country was done through co-operatives or by co-operatives. Though the Food Corporation of India is the principal agency of the Government of India, actually in the field, it is the co-operatives which have done the job.

I am sorry, Mr. Sambhali is not there. Recently he made a very factual observation in one of our Consultative Committee meetings. Actually he toured some of the areas to see how the procurement operations of wheat are going on. He frankly said—he was not a sympathiser of the co-operatives—in the Consultative Committee meeting that the co-operatives have done such a useful work in wheat procurement which no other organization has done. This is the remark of one of our colleagues who was not so much for co-operatives.

The co-operative societies are doing some valuable work in specific fields.

Now Mr. Daga made a brief reference. He referred to the Dantwala Committee. He referred to the PAC and a number of other things. I know the Public Accounts Committee of this august House went into the problems of the NCDC. I think it was very useful that the PAC went into this and gave a valuable report and because of the shortcomings point-

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

ed out by them we have appointed an Expert Committee to go into those problems. I think the PAC has rendered a very valuable service to the country by pointing out some of the weaknesses. But naturally they had some doubts. They said as to why this work was not done by the Government Department itself instead of having a separate organization but, at the same time, they did not want to come to any positive conclusions. They said that this issue should be examined by some expert committee. The Government of India appointed a Committee to go into this problem. Before I refer to the observations of this committee, I want to mention about the observations of the Dantwala Committee. They said:

"We are glad to observe that recently even within the limited resources available with it, the Corporation has embarked on several new schemes from out of its own funds outside the State Plan schemes. These measures have given an impetus to the State Govts. to hasten the pace of development of co-operative marketing/processing. Thus, whereas during about a decade, State Govts. were able to assist the setting up of only 320 rice mills, within a year of the Corporation's decision to finance the entire scheme, as many as about 470 rice mills have been assisted."

I would not like to take more time. In conclusion they say:

"These instances prove that the Corporation, given suitable assistance, can play a useful role in promoting the development of co-operative marketing/processing."

Then, the All India Credit Review Committee which probed into the working of the organisation, came to the conclusion as follows:

"Considerable amount of creditable work of a promotional nature has been done by the NCDC in the last few years."

In conclusion, I would like to mention about the observations of the Expert Committee. It said:

"To sum up: The striking progress recorded by various cooperative programmes, the planning and promotion of which is the responsibility of the NCDC under its Chapter, does credit to the NCDC.... Our assessment of the performance of the NCDC is that it has made a significant contribution towards developing the potentialities of the programmes entrusted to it."

I would not like to take more time. But these extracts which I have quoted would show that the Expert Committee which went into the entire working and functioning of the NCDC have come to the only conclusion that this is a useful organisation. Mr. Daga did not know the system, of the way in which the NCDC functions, etc. It does not function independently. It acts through the State Governments. Whatever amounts are advanced for cooperative organisations, even for specific projects, are advanced through the State Governments. There is double check, both by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Mr. Daga said that very large amounts have been spent, which have not been recovered. I would like to quote some figures. Upto the last year I find that about Rs 107 crores have been advanced by NCDC through State Governments to help various cooperative marketing, processing, storage organisations in the cooperative sector. Now, out of this, you will be glad to know the overdues are nil. Whatever amounts were due have been credited without a single default. That is the position. The amount outstanding is Rs 72.13 crores but that would be repayable by the State Governments in instalments when they fall due. Mr. Daga asked: What is your recurring expenditure? Recurring expenditure is only Rs. 16 lakhs. It does not come even to one per cent. Administrative expenditure is less than 1 per cent. There is no

wastage as far as this is concerned. NCDC advances about Rs. 10 or 12 crores every year depending upon the resources made available by the Government of India.

18 hrs.

Shri Daga and some other Member who spoke last had made an interesting observation that the number of co-operative societies had gone down. Of course, it is a fact that the number has gone down. But I think one has to understand the rationale of it. This has been as a result of the Government of India's policy; we found that there were very small societies which could not even maintain a secretary and we felt that they would not be viable units and, therefore, they were not desirable. Therefore, we have been trying to tell the State Governments that they should amalgamate these societies which were uneconomic or they should be dissolved. This has been our advice. So, as a result of the persistent efforts of the Government of India and in co-operation with the Co-operation Departments in the States, we have been trying to reduce the number of small societies and trying to make them viable and bigger units. I am glad to mention that the total number of societies in the country today is 3,20,000; out of them, credit societies number about 1,65,000, land development banks 865, marketing societies 3222 and consumer stores 13156. The membership runs into millions.

I do not think that there is any organisation in the country which has such a vast membership. I know that there are certain societies in certain areas where vested interests have captured the co-operative movement and where vested interests are not allowing the broader membership. In fact, I have been taking this up with the State Governments that the co-operative movement must be made broad-based, and it must be made a democratic movement and vested interests should be eliminated from it. That

has been our approach, but it will take time.

We are even thinking of whether there can be a broad uniform law for the country as a whole. Of course, the conditions differ from place to place in our country, but at least, if there is a broad framework of law for the guidance of the State Governments and the State Governments give the necessary co-operation, and I have no doubt that they will give us the necessary co-operation, then perhaps we shall succeed in bringing about a broad uniformity in the country and help in bringing about a movement with a broadened base, a really democratic movement which will help the cause of the poor.

There is one other important point that I should mention in regard to the very major hurdle that is there in the co-operative movement. Perhaps, it is not confined to the co-operative movement alone, but perhaps it is there in many other sectors of economy. The hurdle is that we lack technical managerial personnel. My Ministry in the Department of Co-operation at the Centre and the NCDC have been recently examining this point. The real problem with the co-operative movement, whether it be the credit society or the co-operative bank or the ex bank or the marketing or processing society, technically competent managerial personnel are just not available. So, we shall have to think of how technically competent personnel should be made available. In fact, Shri Suryanarayana also had raised this point and said that technically competent personnel were not given to the co-operative movement. I think this is an issue which requires examination in depth, and we shall have to find a solution to this problem.

But I am very clear about one thing, namely that this country has no future if we fail in bringing about viable, good and competent but really democratic co-operative organisations serving the cause of the poor, because we cannot serve the cause of the poor

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

through bureaucracy; the only forums are those with non-official leadership, where the people are organised in their own organisations, where they have a voice and they have the right to criticise and change the leadership or remove the leadership which is not acceptable to them. That is how I look at the co-operative movement.

Of course, there are many defects. Perhaps, I know more, because for the last 25 years I have spent my life in this movement; I have spent the better part of my life in the co-operative movement even at the village level, and so, I know many of their weaknesses. We can discuss them. But I am quite convinced and I agree entirely with the conclusion which was drawn by one of the reputed committees which were appointed in the past, that "co-operation has failed, but co-operation must succeed". I think that in this country, there is no other way except to ensure the success of the co-operative movement.

As far as the NCDC is concerned it is a very modest organisation. Naturally, it cannot play the role of taking all responsibility, but whatever resources are being made available to it by the Government of India are being utilised by it to the best advantage of the country. As I said, they have played an important role in procurement of wheat this year; 63 per cent of wheat has been procured through co-operatives. I think that co-operatives will have to play a very important role in distribution also because we have not to attend to the problems of production only but we have also to attend to the problem of distribution and supply of food-grains and various other essential commodities to the consumers and especially the poorer sections of society. Therefore, a sympathetic approach to the co-operative movement is required.

As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, lakhs of tonnes of apples are grown there, but middlemen take

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away the cream and the growers do not get the necessary income and proper price.

If co-operative processing and marketing activities are developed with the help of NCDC, I am sure it will help the cause of the small growers in Jammu and Kashmir and will go a long way in helping the States economy. We can then see that the exploitation of the small producers by middlemen is ended.

So I require the sympathy of the House. I know all of you are very enlightened members and seasoned politicians. I am not afraid of criticism. By all means, criticise and point out defects. But I want your sympathy for the cooperative movement.

With these words, I hope the House will unanimously pass this measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title Stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: 1 move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 27, 1973|Sravana 5, 1895 (Saka).